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THE ADVANCED ADMINISTRATIVE SCHOOL FOR INTERNAL
AFFAIRS

by Veselin Bulatovich

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THE ADVANCED ADMINISTRATIVE SCHOOL FOR INTERNAL
AFFAIRS

Following is a translation of an article by Veselin Bulatovich in Nova Administracija (The New Administration), Belgrad, No 5, May, 1960, pages 462-466.

The Advanced Administrative School for Internal Affairs is one of the oldest advanced administrative schools in Yugoslavia. In its present form it is a combination of the Advances School of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia (later the Advanced School for Internal Administration), and the Advanced Schools of Administration for State Security which were created simultaneously, i.e. in 1949. In 1952 these two schools were amalgamated into a single School for Internal Administration which, with the passing of the Administrative School Law, drew up its own regulations based on this law. The present Advanced Administrative School for Internal Affairs is organized and functions in accordance with the Regulations for the Advanced Administrative School for Internal Affairs which were passed in July 1957 on the basis of the Law for Administrative Schools and the Law for the Agencies of Internal Affairs (Official Bulletin of the FPRY, No 29, 1957). Hence, the school is a school of the specific type, whose function it is to train personnel for work in the agencies of internal affairs and whose correct and efficient work requires special, advanced training.

Actually, the Advanced Administrative School for Internal Affairs dates from that period of Yugoslav development in which, immediately following the revolution, an acute need was felt for personnel trained in methods of revolution. The nature and character of these problems were of necessity expressed in the realm of internal security. It was during this period that the government administrative agencies were primarily concerned with the special training of their personnel and organized schools and various types of courses to meet these needs. This was the case as regards the founding of the Advanced School of the Yugoslav Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Advanced School of the State Security Administration which trained special, highly-qualified personnel for work in government security, public security, and the Peoples Militia.

The Civil Service Advanced Training Regulations recognize the graduates of these two schools and graduates have a good opportunity for advancement, not only in the agencies of internal affairs, but in other government administrative agencies as well.

As mentioned, the need for professionally-trained personnel was acutely felt in the internal security agencies of Yugoslavia. Due to the fact that the personnel in these agencies had been recruited from the ranks of the revolutionaries, such personnel, because of war conditions or pre-war conditions, had been unable to attend school. It must also be borne in mind that, due to the specific nature of their work, public servants of the former regime could not be employed, including the "old experts" whose work was purely technical in the internal security agencies. The new personnel was thus confronted with revolutionary tasks regarding Yugoslav internal security, and a knowledge of certain regulations, tactics, and methods for attacking the enemy was essential - in addition to knowledge of some other things. During the years immediately following the war it was thus necessary to begin a series of courses and to open schools for the professional training of such personnel.

The above-mentioned schools thus have to do with internal security, and the present Advanced Administrative School for Internal Affairs is actually a school for training personnel in the agencies of internal affairs, hence an exceedingly important part of that system, and one that has played an outstanding role in the various services' successfully performing their functions.

The importance of the professional training of the personnel in the agencies of internal affairs was especially manifest during the period of social self-government and the development of socialist democracy, when in Yugoslavia, in connection with the need for greater socialistic development and a greater affirmation of individual personality, measures were taken having to do with absolute respect for the law and for lawful procedure in all the domains of government functions. From the very beginning legality has been one of the basic working principles of the Yugoslav agencies. It is an essential condition for socialist development and is essential in a socialistic democracy. Because of its great importance, the government agencies, especially the agencies of internal affairs, the judiciary, and the prosecuting attorney, must do their utmost to put the principle of legality into effect, and the Law for Agencies of Internal Affairs which was passed in 1955 is especially insistent upon this.

This Law has placed before the agencies a list of very important tasks to be fulfilled, among which are the following: the guarantee of personal, property, and political rights of the citizen, government security, suppression and detection of criminality, apprehension of criminals and turning over the same to prosecution agencies, aid and cooperation in the apprehension of perpetrators of economic crimes, maintenance of law and order, prevention and detection of violations and apprehension of those perpetrating such, the infliction of punishments, security measures, educational-corrective measures, maintenance of communications-security, issue of passports, control of traffic over state boundaries, responsibility for foreigners and their movements, citizenship, charters for organizations and permits for

public meetings, receiving and circulating the foreign press, regulations for possession and the carrying of firearms, ammunition, and explosives, information regarding identity of citizens, fire protection, civilian protection, and many others which are set forth in the special regulations of the agencies of internal affairs. For such exceedingly complicated functions to be performed successfully, professionally-trained personnel is essential, especially in view of the fact that such functions are by nature specific as regards other government agencies. There can be little doubt but what the above-mentioned schools, as well as the Advanced Administrative School for Internal Affairs, have been instrumental in successfully meeting these problems.

The study plan and curriculum of the Advanced Administrative School for Internal Affairs are organized so as to meet the maximum requirements of specialized personnel and civil servants in the performance of their duties. The students study tactics, methods, and techniques of criminal detection and the codes of the penal institutions. Special attention is paid to the process of penal law, due to the fact that the internal affairs agencies, whose function it is to detect and prevent crime, come into direct contact with criminality and the principles connected therewith. The remaining curriculum has to do with problems of law and order-maintenance, protection of the individual, and protection of the citizen's property. Especially important in this respect is the curriculum having to do with administrative law which is intimately connected with the rights of the Yugoslav citizen and the problem of the lawful functions of the internal affairs agencies. The curriculum also contains several other courses which acquaint the students with the theory of common law and constitutional law, also with the basic principles of the study of society. These acquaint them with the concept of the Yugoslav system of government, law, society, and contemporary social developments in general.

Certain changes have been brought about in the curriculum to make the instruction practical. Teaching in the school is in accord with Resolution Concerning Goals and Teaching which was passed by the third plenum of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party. It is also important to note that the curriculum is in accord with the findings of modern science and the requirements of the internal security service regarding delinquency. Of great importance in this respect is the Council for the Special Training of Civil Servants in the Union State Secretariat for Internal Affairs which has become very active in the development of this school as regards the plan of action for maximum development of efficiency within the internal affairs agencies. The various educational agencies have also been active in this. These have implemented correctly-planned curricula which are modern and which meet the requirements of the respective agencies at our present stage of social development.

In the Advanced Administrative School for Internal Affairs the employees of the internal affairs agencies acquire the basic knowledge essential to the conscientious performance of their duties and the successful solution of the problems in this branch of government.

administration. What is especially basic is that they learn to correctly interpret the content and spirit of Yugoslav laws and norms and to realize the social necessity and justification for these and their important function in the struggle for socialism and the further development of socialistic democracy. This means that they do not simply master dry laws which are isolated from the needs and requirements of life, but learn their meaning and application on the basis of a complete understanding of the conditions of development of our socialistic society. The employees of the internal affairs agencies are thus better equipped to take into account the factors of legality and legal action when performing work connected with their agencies, the latter consisting of exceedingly complicated and sensitive undertakings in connection with individuality and building of new socialistic units. They are expected to show by example the meaning of socialistic legality, always employing it strictly against every enemy who tries to undermine socialistic Yugoslavia because, as comrade A. Rankovich says: "legality is the most important buttress for maintaining and further developing our socialistic society, for strengthening its independence and security, and for the realization of the real freedoms and rights in the lives of our citizens for which this difficult, but historic, struggle is being waged in the building of a new society." (Selected Speeches and Articles, published by "Kultura", Belgrad, 1951, page 399).

Taking all factors into consideration, the teaching-, professional- and overall pedagogic work of the school is laid on a firm foundation, both from the standpoint of organization and from the standpoint of the ideal. This is also true of the teaching methods and courses, the relationship of instruction of contemporary praxis, the emphasis on concepts, and the selection of teaching personnel in connection with ability. In spite of objective difficulties, training as a whole, but especially of individual subjects such as criminalistics, legal medicine, criminal psychiatry, etc., must be explicit, realistic, and closely connected with the most modern praxis, and in this respect real progress has been made which has unquestionably effected the qualitative work of the internal affairs agencies. Thanks for this are due, among others, to the correctly-established relationships which the school has set up with the internal affairs agencies, the Regional Court in Belgrad, the Legal Medicine Institute of the Faculty of Medicine, and the hospital for the insane in Belgrad, all of which have cooperated in establishing practical and explicit teaching methods. In this manner the correct relationship between theory and praxis has been realized in the teaching curriculum - essential to the internal affairs agencies. The school has developed as an independent, professional school which instructs civil servants of certain branches of government administration, but it has never relapsed into former teaching methods.

Teaching in the school is carried on by regular and honorary instructors who are specially qualified and have a good teaching background and many of the instructors are regularly employed there. In addition to these, university instructors and high government officials

and experts from the Union State Secretariat for internal affairs and other internal affairs agencies are engaged to give instruction, all of which work conscientiously and with dedication so that the students will be better equipped to fulfill their tasks in the Yugoslav internal security agencies.

Great efforts have been made for the organization and work methods in the Advanced School to be on a level with the overall development of Yugoslav society and with the strengthening of socialist democracy. In this respect the school has attempted to fall into line with the development of the Yugoslav schools in general and has built up initiative on its own to improve teaching methods. Important in this has been the very active role of the teachers and of the various school organizations: the teachers' union, the various commissions, the school boards, and even the students who take an active part in problems of instruction and study regulations.

It is important here to point out that each student has a very clearly-defined desire to master the curriculum in order to be able to perform the functions which will be entrusted to him upon graduation with the greatest efficiency. For this reason each student puts his utmost into the study of the courses, and it is this factor which has distinguished the school from its very beginning. Experience has shown that persons who have gone through the revolution, regardless of their former qualifications or degree of leaning, study with great enthusiasm, show rare industry, and bring with them the necessary discipline into the atmosphere of the school. Everyone speaks of their maturity, sound views, and great conscientiousness.

Special mention deserves to be made of the final examinations which are given at the end of the curriculum. They are given in those subjects which are closely related to the functions of the internal affairs agencies, e.g. criminal law, criminal action, criminalistics, and other related courses. These are courses which the student must know basically in his work in the internal affairs agencies, and the tests are orientated toward the practical side of the problem. Having passed the examinations, the student must show that he has a good overall knowledge of the system and basic concepts of the institutions responsible for discipline; this he must apply to the solution of practical problems which he will meet in the Yugoslav internal security agencies.

The Advanced Administrative School for Internal Affairs has achieved a firm foundation, excellent organization, and solidarity in the instruction of civil servants for work in the internal affairs agencies. Having correctly understood its basic purpose, the school carries on a struggle for efficient instruction, good preparation of students, and their mastery of the material of the program. In this the school has gained not only the respect of the internal affairs agencies, but its renown has spread beyond that, i.e. to the regular school system.

The Advanced Administrative School for Internal Affairs will play a very important role in the future as regards the schooling of

civil servants of the internal affairs agencies which young people with schooling are entering more and more. In the school they will obtain the essential specialized training for work in these agencies, which they cannot get in other schools. The school thus justifies its *raison d'etre*, not only in the system of specialized instruction within the domain of internal security, but in the system of the Yugoslav professional schools in general.

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